

of Tahiti, about 2 to 3 miles inland. *Tetramorium pacificum* Mayr was taken only on the borders of Lake Vaihiria on the same islands 8 miles inland, and *Rogeria stigmatica* variety *sublaevimodis* Emery was taken only at the head of a valley in the center of northwest Raiatea. Although the coast-belts of Tahiti literally swarmed with predaceous species of ants, there was no evidence that they were destroying the local insect-fauna, as one might have supposed to be the case. One can only surmise that while ants can exploit human habitations, which yield unlimited supplies of concentrated food, they will systematically scour these in preference to hunting for insects.

I have included in this paper some records of ants which I took in Tahiti early in August, 1914, together with a few which have since found their way into my collection from other sources.

FAMILY FORMICIDAE

SUBFAMILY PONERINAE

Platythyrea pusilla Emery.

Recorded by Cheesman and Crawley from two localities, Patutua and Tautira, Tahiti.

Ponera perkinsi Forel.

Tahiti: Vallée de la Reine, altitude 450 feet, female, Mumford and Adamson.

Moorea: female, MacTavish.

I recorded this Hawaiian species many years ago from Moorea. It is cited also by Cheesman and Crawley from Tahiti.

Ponera trigona Mayr subspecies *convexiuscula* Forel variety.

Tahiti: Papara Valley, altitude 750 feet, 1 female, Mumford and Adamson.

This single specimen seems to belong to the variety *nautarum* described by Santschi from Samoa. However, some specimens from Apia which I refer to this variety have the pterostigma smaller and less conspicuously dark brown. Until the very difficult genus *Ponera* has been revised, I refrain from describing a new variety from a single female specimen.

Odontomachus haematoda (Linnaeus).

Tahiti: Fautaua Valley, altitude 75 feet, 1 worker, Adamson.

A single specimen.

SUBFAMILY MYRMICINAE

Pheidole megacephala (Fabricius).

Raiatea: H. E. Crampton.

This important tropicopolitan ant seems to be rare in Society Islands; it is not recorded by Cheesman and Crawley. It is, however, abundant and widely distributed in the Marquesas.